





**HARBOUR WHIG.**  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1838.  
**WHIG NOMINATIONS.**  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**EDWARD KENT.**  
Representative for Congress,  
YORK. **SATHAN R. APPLETON.**  
For State Senators,  
**JAMES MCARTHUR,**  
**THOMAS CARLE,**  
**LOVE KEAY.**  
County Treasurer,  
**ANDREW HOUBSON.**

**The Whig Room**  
Is open at all times, Sundays excepted, where our Whig friends, in town and country, are respectfully invited to call. The Room will be daily supplied with papers from abroad.

**NATIONAL PRODIGALITY.**—Millions upon millions of the people's money have been squandered by the present administration, an administration that talked so loud about "economy" and "retrenchment" at its commencement and what has been done with it, enquires the people? The question is answered by Mr. Sibley, in a late speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives. He says "Of more than THIRTY-NINE MILLION DOLLARS expended by this Government during the last year, how much has come to the dwellings of the People? Where are the foot-prints of this mighty expenditure? What has become of the money? Sir, I will tell you what has become of the most of it. Buried in the swamps of Florida; gone into the pockets of favorite contractors, at the rate of forty dollars a cord for firewood; sown broad east, in driving from their homes a few miserable Indians, at the point of the bayonet, upon your Western frontier, there to re-appear, like dragon's teeth, in a harvest of armed men; gone to outfit, outfit, outfit, and misfit foreign ambassadors who will not stay, and exploring expeditions that do not sail; raze to ruins splendid edifices, and make experiments in architecture that cannot stand alone; to add to your countless acres of public domain more Indian lands, for the benefit of speculators, and land companies under pre-emption laws; much more of it has gone into the pockets of office-holders; much more has been sponged up by the stipendiaries and mercenaries of power, scattered through all the high ways and bypaths where booty may be secured; and no small portion might be found, if it could be overtaken, in the "safety-vaults" of your two-legged sub-treasuries."

The New York Courier, in publishing the above extract from Mr. Sibley's speech, makes the following remarks:

Every syllable of this is emphatic truth. There has been no great work of permanent interest and value encouraged, or sustained by the present or late administration. Their whole career has been a course of lavish, squandering, profligate and useless disbursements. More than \$20,000,000 have been sunk in those most disgraceful and abominable expeditious, the Indian death hunts in Florida; where our arms have met with every disaster; where the flower of our regular army, and hundreds of citizen soldiers have been prematurely cut off by the pestilence and smallpox; and where the American name has been "sullied" with disgrace in the infamous treachery of Jessup, that no time can ever wash away. The miserable jobbing that has been carried on in Florida, the farming out of valuable contracts at enormous rates to favorite partisans; the prodigal and wasteful expenditures that have grown out of their various exploded experiments, all based upon legislation approved, recommended and urged by the Executive, amount sufficiently for the \$30,000,000, without reference to the why, wherefore and because of the Argus and the Globe.

**GEN. SCOTT AND THE CHEROKEES.**—The N. York American in referring to the manner in which Gen. Scott has discharged the delicate and responsible duty of effecting the removal of the Cherokee, says: "No laurel which Scott has acquired, will live so long, or bloom so freshly round his brow, as that which he has gathered in the bloodless fields of the Cherokee country. He has, in the discharge of the ungrateful duty imposed upon him, gained by his vigilance, humanity, and address, immortal honor. The heroism of the sword, belongs to many; to none more emphatically than to Scott; but a courageous, enlightened, and self-denying humanity, is a higher attribute, and belongs to but few. Happily for the Cherokees, and happily too, for the honor of his country, in the character of Scott they have been found united."

For the Liberator papers are extremely difficult to please, they clamored against the Banks for a long time because they did not resume, and now a clamor at the prospect of resumption. It is impossible to please them. Let the Banks do what they will they must be denounced. Gov. Ritger's proclamation enjoins upon the Banks of Pennsylvania the resumption of specie payments by the 13th of August next. Those Banks, previous to the issuing of the proclamation, adopted a resolution to resume on the 1st of August, and they still in all probability resume at that time.

The Washington Globe, in copying the proclamation of Gov. Ritger omitted the following statement:

"The 'y' is in circulation and we are in the place where it is issued."

Gov. Kent and Gen. Foot returned to the city, having completed their reconnoissance of the North Eastern Frontier.

**FOR THE WHIG AND COURIER.**  
Mr. Editor: I have seen a great many strange things in the course of my life, and heard of a great many more; but never till very recently did I hear of a man's learning the trade of a soap-boiler to qualify himself for the business of tuning organs and piano-fortes! A church organ is usually considered by those conversant with the subject, as requiring the study and practice of years, before a person can be competent to the tuning of one; and an instrument of this kind is too expensive and valuable to be tampered with by every itinerant pretender who may call himself an organ tuner.

These remarks are elicited by the appearance in this city within a few weeks, of an individual who sets himself up as a tuner and repairer of organs and piano-fortes, and not only so, but as a grand reformer in the science of music. According to his theory, all that has been taught and learned thus far, is wrong; and if his doctrines upon which he insists so strenuously, are to be taken as true, the whole science must be remodelled. When the principles are stated, upon which the ex-soap-boiler attempts to improve our church organs, any musician will see at once, that any other result than that which actually takes place, cannot be expected. By tuning in perfect fifth throughout the scale, (which, by the way, he cannot and does not do in every instance,) as he attempts to do, the thirds are left so imperfect as to throw a great degree of roughness of tone over the whole instrument, thus altering the entire character of an organ, which when properly tuned possesses that smoothness which gives the charm to the tones of that noble instrument. And how does this "second Daniel" get over the difficulty, when his thirds are so much out of tune as to be unbearable? Why, he says the thirds ought never to be played! but the fourths instead of them!!! In the "organ scale" he says, they always play fourths, and in the "piano scale" thirds.

Besides all this, he is not provided with proper tools for his business, using for the purpose of opening and closing the tops of the metal pipes, merely a cone of tin, thus requiring a strong blow of the arm, to the manifest danger of injury to the pipe, whereas organ-builders always use cones of brass or iron of great thickness at the apex, which makes them heavy, and renders a very slight stroke of the arm sufficient to effect the desired object.

By a profusion of j-a-w jaw (which is a very great thing in other matters besides law,) and much learned talk about "temperament" and "jammed-up" piano-fortes, &c. &c. this new light has got himself employed upon two of the church organs in this city; and after about three weeks labor upon one, and about two weeks upon the other, has left them in a state which is allowed by all who have "ears to hear" to be almost unuseful, and each of which would require several days labor of a competent person to put them in perfect order, or even in so good condition as they were when he attempted to improve them. It seems important that the public should be put on their guard against employing a person upon an organ, who has got into his head only the corner of the shadow of half an idea on the subject of music; and how ever well he may manufacture a barrel of soap, is entirely incompetent to put in order a church organ.

**ANTI-QUACK.**

**[For the Whig and Courier.]**  
Mr. Editor:—Some three weeks since, I noticed a communication in the Mechanic and Farmer, signed Henry Warren, and subsequently published in the Eastern Republican, with additions, and some severe and spicy remarks from the editor of the latter paper, complaining in unmeasured terms of the city authorities for treatment toward him during the excitement about the small pox.

During the prevalence of the excitement, believing from good authority, that there was small pox in Mr. Warren's family, I expressed my disapprobation, in common with many others, of the tardiness of the city authorities in removing the subjects of that disease, by virtue of the laws made and provided for that purpose; knowing that contagious diseases do and will spread, unless vigilant and early measures are taken to prevent it.

I had supposed some reply from the board of health would have been made in answer to the communication alluded to, but on inquiry of one of its members, was told that there was no truth in the statement, and they did not deem the source of it worthy of reply.

Now I conceive there is a cause for reply to communications admitted and published in the journals of our city, censuring the conduct of our public officers, no matter from what source they emanate; and I call on the city authorities for explanation; for either Mr. Warren has been guilty of malicious misrepresentation, or our city authorities stand charged, both with unpardonable neglect of official duty and unjust oppression to Mr. Warren. I have nothing to say of the delicacy which influenced the editor of the Mechanic and Farmer, to suppress a portion of the communication alluded to, or the avidity and kindly feeling with which the editor of the Eastern Republican seized on the suppressed portion.

The Mechanic and Farmer in a subsequent notice of the affair says "the facts as they existed were bad enough." If the editor intends, as this language certainly implies, to censure the course pursued by the city authorities and to endorse all that he first published of Mr. W's letter, a statement of the facts from some source entitled to credit, is due to the public. If such a statement is withheld the impression will remain that the editor who is himself a city officer, has not deliberately accused other public servants of misconduct or oppression without the means of making good his accusation.

**The River.**—"I am neighbor Snobbs, if you don't keep your nose out of my garden, I will shoot them." "Very well, Doolittle, shoot away; only, if you kill any of 'em, throw them over into my yard." Crack went the old fowling piece, morning after morning, and the large fat hens were pitched into neighbor Snobbs' yard like rain. After a fortnight or more, Doolittle discovered that Snobbs never had any hens, and that he had been shooting his own, they having broken out of his own hen-coop.

**[N. O. Picayune.]**

**MR. TUCKERMAN'S REPORT.**  
(Continued.)  
Gov. commissioners at Ghent, having fully and completely agreed upon an article, with the British commissioners, not to revise or to change the ancient treaty boundary, but to run and establish upon the ground that very boundary, without any alteration, and to ascertain "the northwest angle of Nova Scotia," its place of beginning. This article is the fifth in the treaty. Under it, each party appointed a commissioner. These commissioners disagreed. According to the treaty the question was then referred to the King of the Netherlands, an umpire, whose award was rejected by the United States, because it did not even profess to decide the controversy according to the terms of the submission, but proposed a compromise, by a division of the disputed territory between the parties. Great Britain has also since announced her abandonment of this award; and now, at the end of more than half a century after the conclusion of the treaty of 1763, the question not only remains unsettled, but threatens to involve the two nations in a dangerous dispute.

The committee will now proceed to state the principles on which Great Britain resists her claim to the disputed territory, and to give them such an answer as in their judgment they merit. She contends, in the first place, that the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, mentioned in the treaty, is to be found at Mars Hill, in the line due north from the monument at the source of the St. Croix, and forty miles distant from it; and that the highlands of the treaty are those running to the westward from that point, and dividing the sources of the streams flowing north into the St. John, and south into the Penobscot. A reference to map No. 2 will clearly show the extent of this claim.

Great Britain contends, in the second place, that, if this be not the true treaty line, it is impossible to find it; that, then, the description of the treaty would become void for uncertainty; and that no mode remains of terminating the controversy, but by abandoning the treaty altogether, and agreeing upon a conventional line.

The committee trust that a sufficient answer has already been given to this last proposition. They have endeavored, and they believe successfully, to prove that the northwest angle of Nova Scotia was a well-known point, capable of being easily ascertained, ever since the proclamation of 1763, by simply running a due north line from the source of the St. Croix, to intersect the southern line of the province of Quebec, which consists of the highlands running from the western extremity of the Bay of Chaleur to the head of Connecticut river, and dividing those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean. It is certain as the laws of nature, that these highlands, from which we know that streams do flow in opposite directions, can be found on the face of the country.

In support of the first proposition, the Government of Great Britain contends that, as the eastern boundary of the United States runs by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy, to its source; and as the St. John, though nowhere mentioned in the treaty, has its mouth also in the Bay of Fundy, that, therefore, the St. John is not a river which falls into the Atlantic ocean, according to the description of the treaty. They assert, therefore, that, in looking for the highlands of the treaty, you must search for highlands south of the St. John. This brings them far south to Mars Hill; and from thence, westward, along the highlands, marked in map No. 2, to the western boundary of the State of Maine, where they first reach the highlands which, as they contend, divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean. "The whole argument of the British Government, it will be perceived, rests upon the assumption that the St. John is not a river falling into the Atlantic ocean, because it has its mouth in the Bay of Fundy."

Now, what are the objections to this extraordinary pretension, as the committee are constrained to call it?

And, first, what is the Bay of Fundy, if it be not a part of the Atlantic ocean? A bay is a mere opening of the main ocean into the land, a mere interruption of the uniformity of the sea-coast by an indentation of water. These portions of the ocean have received the name of bays, solely to distinguish them from the remainder of the vast deep, to which they belong. Would it not be the merest special pleading to contend that the Bay of Naples was not a portion of the Mediterranean, or that the Bay of Biscay was not a part of the Atlantic ocean?

Again, the description of the treaty is, "rivers which fall into the Atlantic ocean." Can it be said, with any propriety, that a river does not fall into the Atlantic, because, in reaching the main ocean, it may pass through a bay? And yet this is the British argument. The Delaware does not fall into the Atlantic, because it flows into it through the Bay of Delaware; and for the same reason, the St. John does not fall into the Atlantic, because it flows into it through the Bay of Fundy. The committee know not how to give a serious answer to such an argument. The bare statement of it is its best refutation.

But, like all such arguments, it proves too much. If it be correct, this portion of the treaty of 1763 is rendered absurd and suicidal; and the wise and distinguished statesmen, by whom it was framed, must be condemned by posterity, for affixing their names to an instrument, in this particular, at least, absolutely void. Although they believed they would prevent all disputes which might arise, in future, on the subject of the boundaries of the United States, by fixing their commencement at "the northwest angle of Nova Scotia," and running from thence along "the highlands which divide those rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean," yet it is absolutely certain, that there was not a single river in that whole region of country which, according to the British construction, did fall into the Atlantic ocean. They all fall into bays, without one exception. Neither can we plead ignorance as an excuse for these commissioners, because it is fully in proof, that they had Mitchell's map, before them, from which the fact clearly appears. The Redoubt does not fall into the Atlantic, because it flows into the Bay of Chaleur; nor does the Penobscot, because its mouth is in the bay of Penobscot; nor do the Kennebeck and Androscoggin, because, after their junction, they fall into the Bay of Sagadahock. The same is true, even of the Connecticut, because it empties itself into Long Island sound. All the rivers in that region are in the same condition with the St. John. Thus it appears, if the British argument be well founded, that the commissioners have concluded a treaty and described highlands, whence streams proceed falling into the Atlantic, as a portion of the boundary of the United States, when, from the very face of the map before them, it is apparent no such streams exist.

There is another objection to the British claim, which is conclusive. Wherever the highlands of the treaty exist, they must be highlands from which on the north side streams proceed falling into St. Lawrence. This portion

of the description is as official as that from their own side. It would issue from the mouth of the Atlantic. The British claim is, that the former part of the description also, is true. Their line of highlands commencing at Mars Hill is at least a hundred miles south of the highlands whence the tributaries of the St. Lawrence flow. Between these highlands and those claimed by the British Government the broad valley of the St. John spreads itself, watered by the river of that name, and the streams which empty into it from the north and from the south. The two points on the western line of New Brunswick are distant from each other more than a hundred miles, and when you arrive at the British highlands, you find that they divide the sources of St. John and the Penobscot, and not the sources of streams falling into the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic ocean, according to the description of the treaty.

But even suppose it were possible to prove that neither the St. John nor any other river in that region falls into the Atlantic ocean, would this fact essentially benefit the British Government? If this portion of the description should entirely fail, would it render the other portion void? Certainly not. It might be said that the commissioners were mistaken as to where the streams emptied themselves which flowed from the southern side of the treaty highlands, as to the existence of these highlands, there could be no mistake. They are the boundary, and the streams flowing from them are mere matters of description. Can they be sufficiently indemnified, independently of this mistake? If they can, the question is settled. Now, fortunately on this subject, no doubt can exist. Two circumstances concur to identify them, about which it is not possible there can be a mistake. According to the act of Parliament of 1774, they constitute the southern line of the province of Quebec, between the western extremity of the Bay of Chaleur, in latitude 48, and the eastern bank of the Connecticut river, in latitude 45; and it is equally certain that from them, all along in regular succession, streams proceed falling into the St. Lawrence. A mistake in one part of a description of a boundary, has never been held to vitiate the whole, provided sufficient remains clearly to designate the intention of the parties.

But how is it possible ever to embrace Mars Hill in the line of highlands running from the western extremity of the Bay of Chaleur and forming the southern boundary of the province of Quebec? It is clear that in this, and in this alone, the northwestern angle of Nova Scotia is to be found. Mars Hill is one hundred miles directly south of this line. You cannot, by any possibility, embrace that hill in this range; unless you can prove that a hill in latitude 46 is part of a ridge directly north of it in latitude 43; and this, notwithstanding the whole valley of the St. John, from its southern extremity, intervenes between the two. The thing is impossible. Mars Hill can never be made, by any human ingenuity, the northwest angle of Nova Scotia.

**[To be continued.]**

**The Mount Vernon Farmer.** The fame of Gen. Washington as a soldier and statesman is universally and highly admired by all who appreciate talents, worth, and love of country; but his character as a farmer was less known in his day, and his memory in this respect is not venerated according to its desert. Possessing simple manners and the most ardent love of rural life, he was one of the first experimental and practical farmers in Virginia. His estate at Mount Vernon consisted of 10,000 acres of land in one body, equal to about 15 square miles. It was divided into farms of convenient size, at the distance of 2, 3, 4 and 5 miles, from his mansion house. These farms he visited every day in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture. Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following facts: in 1797 he had 500 acres in grass, sowed 900 bushels of oats, 700 acres with wheat, and prepared as much more for corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c., and 140 with turnips. His stock consisted of 140 horses, 112 cows, 236 working oxen, heifers and steers, and 600 sheep. He constantly employed 250 hands, and kept 24 ploughs going during the whole year, when the earth and the state of the weather would permit. In 1786, he slaughtered 150 hogs, weighing 18,500 lbs. for the use of his family, besides provisions for his negroes. Silk Culturist.

**By This Morning's mail.**

We are in a terrible fix this morning. We have pored over fifty exchange papers, and not an item of news can we find. Oh! for a "steamboat explosion," "a horrible accident," "an awful catastrophe!" No—we ask for no such occurrences, but it would be a relief to our anxiety if we could supply our readers with something rare but we despair the papers are as barren of news as is the poor printer's pocket of cash, and that is bare enough in all conscience.

**Cautionary.** Beware of drinking cold water when you are warm. Rush not quickly from shade into sunshine, and thereby avoid the danger of a coup de soleil. Eat moderately, drink little. Iced claret is good, iced port likewise. Eschew heating potatoes, "take umbrage" where you can find it; preserve a tranquil mind, and salubrious person. To be and that you may acquire the last, bathe often.

**Phil. Gaz.**

The Globe abuses Mr. Bond as the "Bank Attorney." Many plain, unsophisticated people are curious to know whether Mr. Bond was the Attorney in the celebrated case, U. S. Bank vs. Blair, in which the latter was allowed to pay off twenty thousand dollars with two hundred. If so, Mr. Bond must prosecute better next time. [Richmond-Whig.]

**From Port au Prince.** By the schooner Ontario, Capt. Alden, from Port au Prince, July 31, our correspondent at that place writes as follows: "A New T. rif will be out on the 1st August, and there will be a considerable reduction of support duties." The tariff is to be in force immediately after publication.

**[N. Y. Jour. of Com.]**

President Houston is now on a visit to the Indian tribes on the frontiers of Texas, for the purpose of forming treaties with them. He was expected to be absent from the seat of government about three months.

The U. S. ship Natchez, Com. Page, arrived at Pensacola 21 instant, from a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. She left Tampico 21st June.

**Van Buren among the Nullifiers.** The following toast was given at one of the 4th of July celebrations at Charleston, S. C., which we take from the Mercury:

Marlin Van Buren pledged to support the interests of the South he is a lion, but he must be swallowed.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber offers for sale the following described property, situated in the upper part of Frankfurt, nine miles below the city of Bangor, viz: A lot of land containing about five acres, with a House, Store and Barn on the same. The land is in a high state of cultivation, producing annually from 3 to 4 tons of hay to the acre. It is well watered, a never failing stream passing through it. The location is pleasant and healthy, in a good neighborhood, and is a most eligible one for a change of trade; the latter might do a safe and profitable business. For further information, apply to FRANCIS H. UPTON, Esq. at his Office in Bangor, or to the subscriber on the premises.  
S. SABINE.  
Bangor, July 14th, 1838.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**  
A LIGHT RED Cow, about nine years old, tip of her horns sawed off, right ear marked. Whoever will return her to the subscriber, will be suitably rewarded.  
D. McRUER.  
July 25th, 1838.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
PENNACOLA, ss. July 24th, 1838.  
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fifth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Penobscot Exchange, kept by George S. French, in said Bangor, all the right in equity that Jackson S. Kimball has of redeeming the following described mortgaged Real Estate, situate in Bangor, in said county, viz: one undivided half part of a certain lot or parcel of land situate on the road leading to the Six Mile Falls, said lot lying adjacent to land conveyed by Benjamin Bussey to Wellington & Holmes, and containing three seven acres more or less, being the same premises conveyed by said Bussey to Stephen Kimball and said Jackson S. Kimball, by deed bearing date April 4th, A. D. 1834 and recorded in Penobscot Registry, book 45, page 322—said premises being subject to a mortgage, to said Bussey from said Kimballs of the same date, recorded as above, book 46, p. 429. Also, one undivided half of a certain other parcel of land situate in said Bangor, being a part of lots No. 91, 107 and 108, according to Park Holland's survey, being the same premises conveyed to said Kimballs by Asa Davis, by deed dated October 1, 1834, and recorded as above, book 45, page 369 said premises being subject to mortgage from said Kimballs to said Davis of same date, recorded as above, book 48, page 355. Reference to be had to said several deeds for a more particular description.  
Witness my hand and seal of office this 24th day of July, 1838.  
H. B. FARNHAM, Dep. Sh. F.

**THE LYRIST.**  
A SELECTION of new Songs, Duets and Trios, from recent works of various authors. Compiled by Lowell Mason and G. S. Webb, Professors in the Boston Academy of Music, 1 vol. quarto.  
Probus, or Rome in the Third Century, in Letters of M. Piso from Rome to Fausta, the daughter of Gracchus at Paltura, 2 vols. 12mo.  
The Poetry of Travelling in the United States, by Caroline Gilman, with additional sketches, by a few friends; and A Week among the Autographs, by Rev. S. Gilman, 1 vol. 12mo.  
Ellen Clifford: the Genius of Reform, by the author of the Palfreys, 1 vol. 12mo.  
Counting House Manual, or the Merchants' Bankers' and Tradesman's Assistant, by H. F. Foster, Accountant, 1 vol. 8vo.  
Also, Cardyle Miscellaneous, 2 vols. 12mo. Medical Adviser, a good family book, 1 vol. 8vo. Periodicals for July. Retail and for sale by E. F. DUREN, No 6 Smith's Block.

**PATENT SAFETY FUSE.**  
A NEW article for blasting, both in dry places and under water.  
The Patent Safety Fuse, in blasting, takes the place of priming needle and match; and removes all danger in a rising fire in tamping and burns at a measured rate, renders the dangerous business of blasting as safe as any other employment. It saves much time and labor. It allows the tamping to be rammed hard home, and leaves only an office the size of a knitting needle. It adds considerably to the force of the blast, by igniting the charge at the bottom.  
The following certificates are deemed sufficient: Having seen the Patent Safety Fuse for blasting, tested to our satisfaction, we cheerfully certify that, we are convinced that it saves much time and labor, adds to the force of the blast, ensures certainty, and renders blasting perfectly safe. For dry blasting it is a great improvement, but for wet ground it is invaluable. Messrs F. Phillips & Co. contractors on Erie canal, certify that "the Fuse has been extensively used, and that it has never to their knowledge failed. They confirm our opinion of its value." We make no doubt that it will soon be in universal use.  
DAVID HAMILTON, Superintendent of Erie Canal.  
W. J. W. ALPINE, Assistant Engineer.  
J. HAUGTON, Engineer Cohoes Company.

The Fuse is sold at one cent per foot by JOHN PURINTON, Portland, Agent for the State of Maine.  
Orders for any quantity can be immediately furnished.  
1w  
July 24

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber has taken the Bake House and Shop on Wall street called the "City Bake House" recently occupied by R. Treat, where he intends carrying on the baking business in its various branches, and solicits a share of public patronage. He has shown assortment of Groceries and Provision which he will sell on very reasonable terms for cash. Ship Bread and Crackers furnished at short notice.  
Bangor, July 24, 1838.  
CHAS. H. RICE.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**  
FROM the subscriber, on the fifth instant, a large White Horse, six years old that spring. Whoever will return said horse to the subscriber, or give information to him at this office, shall be suitably rewarded.  
BENJAMIN WEBB.  
Bangor, July 24, 1838.

**PERMISSION** will be given to cut grass upon lands of Maine and Massachusetts, by  
W. T. & P. PERCE & CO.  
July 21 1838.

**MRS. J. LACAYE.**  
FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER.  
CONTINUES to occupy No. 64 Main street, (up stairs,) where she will be happy to wait on such as wish for any work in her line. Ladies and Gentlemen in want of Wig or Top pieces can have them manufactured in a superior style to order, and warranted to fit, if not, exchanged for others.  
Old Curls dress at over to half an hour.  
Also  
Hair manufactured to order, any pattern wished.







**NEW STEAMBOAT FOR HONOLULU.**  
The new, elegant and fast sailing steamer **AUGUSTA**, of the New Bedford, will leave for Honolulu every Monday at 10 o'clock, touching at Gardiner and Bath. On the 10th, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 7 o'clock, arriving at Honolulu next morning from 7 to 8.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Honolulu, Waterbury and Bangor, on the arrival of the boat and days of her sailing.

All blank bills, specie, and baggage of every description will be received only on the express condition that it be insured at the risk of its owners.

The **AUGUSTA** was built under the superintendence of Mr. E. A. Vandenberg, of New York, expressly for a route, has splendid accommodations, and is in all respects, worthy of public patronage.

All persons are invited to trust any one on board of the above boat or owners.

A. H. HOWARD.  
Bangor, July 7, 1838.

**NEW STEAMBOAT FOR HONOLULU.**  
ARRANGEMENT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

The new, elegant and fast sailing steamer **HUNTRESS**, of the New Bedford, will leave for Honolulu every Monday and Thursday, at 5 o'clock, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M. Leaves Honolulu Tuesday and Friday at 7 P. M. for Gardiner. The **Huntress** is an entire new boat, 172 feet long, 43 wide, and 33 tons burthen. She was built expressly to run on Long Island Sound, a route very similar to the one she is now on, and is propelled on the safe low-pressure principle. To avoid running on Sundays, the **Huntress** will leave Bangor on Friday, as above. For further information apply to J. J. SEBASTIAN, Agent, June 18.

**BANGOR & PISCATAQUIS CANAL AND RAIL ROAD CO.**

The Passenger Cars will leave the Depot at Bangor until further notice, as follows:

Leave Bangor at 6 o'clock A. M.  
at 11 1/2 P. M.  
Leave Old Town at 7 o'clock A. M.  
at 2 P. M.  
at 6 1/2 P. M.

Baggage at the risk of its owners.

Fare to Old Town 64 cents to Upper Still-water 25 cents. Upper Still-water to Old Town 12 1/2 cents. Fare to Car 12 1/2 cents less.

Freight will be received on the following terms: For 100 lbs. Merchandise or less, 20 cents; Over 100 lbs. and less than 500, 15 cents. Hundred; 500 lbs. and upwards, 10 cents per hundred.

For lumber, Hay, &c. charged by bulk.

The Company will receive for Goods in the business of the city for the present upon leaving a receipt from the Transportation Office.

If the quantity exceeds 500 lbs. no charge will be made for hauling to the Depot, if less than 500 lbs. the hauling will be charged in addition to the freight, and will not be responsible for any article not properly marked.

Goods not delivered at the Depot till within 30 days of the time for starting the Train, will not be sent up till the next trip.

Lumber to be loaded and unloaded by the owners. Ware by the Company will be a separate charge.

Delivered at Passenger Depot.  
Boards \$1.00 per M.  
Chaparrals 1.00  
Shingles 17 cts.  
Laths 20 "

Delivered at City Point.  
Boards \$1.25 per M.  
Chaparrals 1.25  
Shingles 20 cts.  
Laths 25 "

All bills for transportation must be settled upon delivery of the goods.  
J. E. HARRIS

**DRY GOODS.**

A good assortment can be found at 62 Main Street, at any store in the city, all of which have been recently purchased and will be sold cheap, by

C. & E. D. GIFFORD.

**W. A. BLAKE.**

Has just opened and offers for sale, at No. 11 Broad Street, an extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, together with a stock of W. I. Goods, which he thinks in quantity and quality are second to no stock in the city, and will sell for cash or exchange for Lumber or Country Produce on terms that cannot fail to please purchasers, and would respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine, free of expense, before buying elsewhere.

**BROWN SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS.**

Heavy brown Sheetings and Shirts, just received and for sale by the bale or at retail.

FREDERICK LAMBERT.

**FLOWER SEEDS.**

COMBINING over 30 varieties, neatly put up in papers of 64 cts. each, for sale by

WHITTIER & GUILD.  
Exchange Street.

**SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS AND RUSSIA GOODS.**

At No. 36 Main Street, 30 bales of Sheetings and Shirts, consisting of Dovers, Bedsteads, Nankas, Portsmouth, &c. which will be sold by the bale, piece or yard, at the Factory prices.

Also, a large variety of bleached Goods, from 3-4 to 5-4 wide.

A large stock of Russia Diapers, Crash and Tick, at a low price.

Purchasers from the country will find it an object to send for the above goods before purchasing elsewhere.

REED & HATCH.

**TEA.**

20 CHINESE and boxes Souchong Tea, for sale wholesale and retail.

FREDERICK LAMBERT.

**GRAPES.**

FRESH Grapes just received and for sale by

YOUNG & HERRIMAN.

**PHRENOLOGY.**

AN examination of Phrenology, in two lectures, delivered at the students of the Columbian College, by Thomas Sewall, M. D. Just rec'd by

SMITH & FENNO.

**WINDOW GLASS.**

PAINTED WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, for sale by

WHITTIER & GUILD.  
Exchange St.

**DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS.**

Doctor Sangrado's system, to kill the blood in the world, is to kill the system. This system does indeed live still, and is practiced by the very men who laugh at Doctor Sangrado as a visionary fool. The immovable Faculty? Let this truth be impressed upon every mind that all pain and weakness proceed from the presence of morbid, stagnant and corrupt humors in the body, by which the circulation of the blood is impeded, and that the only sensible method is to remove them from the stomach & bowels, then take Brandreth's Pills, concocted forth.

From the pure products of the earth. They own no after and alloy. They often save, but never destroy!

**BLEEDING ALWAYS IMPROPER.**

"For the life of the body is in the blood," Legitimate, chapter xvii, v. 11. When the properties of BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS shall have been appreciated, bleeding will no longer be thought of as a remedy for diseases, for in violent inflammations, slight or few of them will take, in the course of two or three hours, more of the impure humors from the body, by the stomach and bowels, than bleeding to the extent of forty ounces could possibly have done, and it should be remembered that the Pills remove ONLY those parts of the blood which were the cause of inflammation; whereas bleeding removes the essential parts of blood. How great the prostration of all the corporeal powers after a copious bleeding!

On the contrary, what agility and strength is felt after a dose of this medicine; the body is indeed lightened of a load. Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which 54 years have proved never to do injury, but always good. Is the pulse too high? A dose of these Pills will bring it down. Is it too low? The same means will increase it to a proper standard. Is it tremulous, showing nervous excitement? The Pills by soothing the system will allay it.

Thousands of the most respectable citizens of the United States will be referred to with pleasure by Dr. B. who have for many years been in the habit of being bled as often as four times in a year; and whose constitutions, in consequence, were becoming weaker and weaker, but who, since they have made use of these Pills, have never lost a drop of their precious blood. When any of their old symptoms appeared, instead of running to a Doctor and having a vein opened, they have swallowed six or eight Pills, which soon removed the vitiated humors that were impeding the blood in its circulation. Those susceptible people, daily by the use of these invaluable Pills, are increasing every day the powers both of body and mind, which, by the practice of bleeding, were both becoming dreadfully impaired.

The following cases of cure, by the use of Brandreth's Pills, alone, are sufficient with respect to the unoppressed portion of the following public:

**ASTHMA CURED.** The following extraordinary case of Asthma, which is authenticated by seventeen respectable and well known inhabitants of Greenwich, Ct., deserves, by all persons, a careful perusal. The most prejudiced must own that evidence is on the side of these Pills, which, by the cures they are daily making show there is no necessity for any other medicine.

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Signed, Greenwich, 23d Feb. 1838,  
James R. Meas, Daniel S. Betts, John H. Reynolds, A. Palmer, Rev. R. Palmer, J. R. Palmer, H. Brewster, S. Jessup, James Moore, Hannah Hitchcock, J. Mead, Thos. Bertram, Isaac Olmstead, P. V. T. Jessup, Stephen Waring, John Limbry.

Certificate of John Goulden, who has known the above pills forty years:

I hereby certify, that I have known Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills for upwards of forty years; they were used by my family connections, in the county of Dorset, England, since the year 1796, many of whom they cured of old standing complaints.

JOSEPH GOULDEN.

Bridgeport, Feb. 13, 1838.

Certificate of cure of CHOLIC, FITS, &c. &c. From a BOSTONIAN, whose address is at the foot.

[TRUE COPY.]

To Dr. Benj. Brandreth.

My dear Sir, I write a few lines to inform you that I have been making use of your Vegetable Universal Pills, I have been afflicted with a complaint supposed to be caused by PAINT. I was subject to a great coldness through my whole system, attended with frequent pain and severe chills; for the year, I have also been subject to fits, which would seize me in the night, and when I have come to myself, I have been as weak as a child. I am ready to state the facts more particularly, and how the medicine acted upon me, at my residence, No. 17 Sudbury Street, to any one who wishes to inquire.

I feel the medicine has been of very great service and that the disease under which I labored have been by it ENTIRELY REMOVED, for which I shall ever feel grateful to Providence, and to you. Believe me to remain,

Very respectfully,  
JOHN LUMMUS,  
Boston 17 Sudbury Street.

JOHN BARR, of Belfast, is Dr. Brandreth's authorized and only Agent for the counties of Penobscot, Hancock, Washington and Waldo. The genuine Pills, therefore, can only be had of him or his SUB-AGENTS, in those Counties. He has them at wholesale and retail at the Belfast Bookstore, or they may be purchased of the following:

SUB-AGENTS. SMITH & FENNO, Bangor; Silas Alden, Upper Stillwater; Ezekiel Hopkins, Hampden; Gen. Jesse Robinson, Diamond; Hanson Whitehouse, Unity; Simeon Sabine and James B. Chick, Frankfort; Stearns & Flye, Ellsworth; Philip R. Rowell, Castine; Charles H. Barnard & Co. Bucksport; Daville Bryant, Dover; Wm. G. Clark, Bangorville.

Price 25 cts. a box.

N. B. The genuine are not sold by any Apothecary or Pedlar. Purchaser! be careful.  
Belfast, Jan. 1838. feb6 cowly.

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These Pills are composed entirely of materials extracted from Medical Plants, and are warranted not to contain one particle of mercury, or any mineral substance. Dr. Kingley, the inventor of this valuable medicine, from his knowledge of the human system derived from a long and extensive practice, has arrived to the conclusion, that the great and primary cause of most diseases is a derangement in the functions of the liver; or in other words, an increased or diminished secretion of the bile.

So will it be, that it is common for persons to say when they feel well that they are bilious, meaning that they have too much bile in the stomach. On the other hand, when the flow of bile is diminished, the process of digestion is imperfectly performed, the patient becomes weak and emaciated, because nourishment contained in the food taken into the stomach is not properly excreted, and the food is rejected as a crude state. Dr. Kingley is confident that the famous Hygean Theory, suggesting that "impurity of the blood is the cause of all diseases," is a great absurdity. Every one who reflects upon the subject a moment, will perceive that impurity of the blood is a secondary, not a primary complaint; the effect, and not the cause of the disease. And when the functions of the liver are deranged, and the flow of bile increased, it is often taken up by the absorbent vessels and carried into the circulation, and becomes mingled with the blood as in Jaundice, when the patient shows it in his countenance. Now this impurity of the blood is caused by an increased flow of the bile, and to remedy it you must correct the secretion of the liver and restore it to a healthy state.

Dr. Kingley has spent much time in experimenting with different vegetable medicines, for diseases of the liver, and now offers his Universal Family Pills as the best, most convenient and cheapest medicine that can be prepared for general use; and in offering them to the public, he is actuated more by benevolence than pecuniary motives, as the price of the medicine will show.

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They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They can be taken with safety by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritabilities and restlessness, from whatever source, and invariably produce sound sleep.

The Family Pills are an invariable remedy for jaundice, sick and nervous headache, dyspepsia, constiveness, sickness of the stomach, heartburn, all bilious complaints, levers of all kinds, and if taken at the commencement, will invariably check their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondriacal affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in children.

I might publish a small volume of certificates but consider it unnecessary, as the medicine will recommend itself to all who will make trial of it.

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For sale by WILLIAM MAXN, No. 12 Main Street, and WHITTIER & GUILD, Exchange Street Bangor, H. Nourse Belfast, Allen & Saunders Waterbury, A. T. Perkins Gardiner, T. B. Merriell Hallowell, Snow & Bacon Skowhegan, S. W. Bates Norridgewock, D. Stewart & Co. Anson, Eben Fuller Augusta, Lemuel Bursley Farmington, J. B. Pillsbury, Readfield, Charles L. Fustis Dixfield, A. H. Abbott South China, N. H. Dillingham Centre Street, Wm. H. Hatch West Waterville. feb6

**ASTHMA CURED.**

The following extraordinary case of Asthma, which is authenticated by seventeen respectable and well known inhabitants of Greenwich, Ct., deserves, by all persons, a careful perusal. The most prejudiced must own that evidence is on the side of these Pills, which, by the cures they are daily making show there is no necessity for any other medicine.

This is to certify that Thomas S. Brown of Greenwich, Ct., was taken with a cold, numb feeling, on the 13th of June last. He began to cough and raise phlegm and in the course of twenty-four hours about two quarts of thick white jelly was expectorated. Three physicians in Stamford, Greenwich, and Sawtills, pronounced it a nervous humid spasmodic Asthma, and after prescribing for some time to no effect, the three consulted together, and finally declared that they could do him no good; it would and must result in consumption, and death would ensue, and that in a very short time. The pain was excessive in all parts of his body, and the difficulty in breathing was such as almost to cause strangulation. He was reduced to a mere skeleton, and finally gave himself up to death. After being in this miserable state nearly two months, he saw an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, and immediately sent by Capt. J. Waring of Greenwich, for a box, and found relief in the course of a few days, which encouraged him to persevere, and now having taken them for about four months according to the directions, is entirely recovered, and so far as we can judge, in consequence of taking the above Pills, which we have also used in our families, and have found them invaluable.

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